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GDR NONFERROUS METALS CAPACITY PLAN, 1951 - 1955

The following table shows GDR planned capacity for production of nonferrous metals in the period 1951 - 1955. The table and notes, dated 27 February 1951, were prepared by the Metal Industry Section of the Main Administration for Metallurgy, GDR Ministry of Heavy Industry. Figures are in tons.

No	Products and Plants	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1	Refined and Electrolytic Copper	50,600	63,800	63,800	63,800	63,800
	Mansfeld					
1a	Smelting capacity for mined copper	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000
	Total 1b and 1c	35,200	46,200	46,200	46,200	46,200
1b	Refined copper	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200
1c	Electrolytic copper	22,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000
	Ilsenburg	13,400	15,600	15,600	15,600	15,600
1d	Refined copper	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
1e	Electrolytic copper	7,400	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600
	BMHW	12,000	15,150	15,150	15,150	15,150
1f	Refined copper	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
1g	Wirebars (recasting)	10,000	13,150	13,150	13,150	13,150

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No	Products and Plants	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
2	Refined and Electrolytic Lead	22,100	21,300	22,000	24,300	24,300
	Muldenhuetten	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
2a	From concentrates	1,330	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,700
2b	From scrap	6,670	6,000	6,000	5,000	3,300
	Of the total:					
2c	OHW lead	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
	Halsbruecke	5,000	5,200	6,700	8,200	8,200
2d	From concentrates	1,000	1,100	2,000	2,550	4,000
2e	From scrap	4,000	4,100	4,700	5,650	4,200
	Of the total:					
2f	OHW lead	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
2g	Electrolytic lead	3,200	3,200	4,700	6,200	6,200
	Mansfeld	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
2h	From ore	1,920	2,400	2,600	2,800	3,000
2i	From scrap	1,680	1,200	1,000	800	600
	Of the total:					
2k	OHW lead	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
2l	BMHW					
	From scrap	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
3	Tin					
	Zinnhuette	600 [sic]	600 [sic]	600 [sic]	600 [sic]	600 [sic]
3a	Crude tin	445	445	445	445	380
3b	Electrolytic tin	140	140	140	140	200
4	Nickel	420	420	420	420	420
	Oberschlema					
4a	Dome nickel	240	240	240	240	240
	Aue					
4b	Pure nickel	180	180	180	180	180
4c	Purest nickel					
5	Zinc			1,000	10,000 [sic]	10,000 [sic]
	Zinkhuette					
6	Secondary Zinc	3,200	4,200			
6a	BMHW	2,200	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
6b	Leipzig Metalworks	1,000	1,000			

No	Products and Plants	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
7	Secondary Aluminum	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
7a	Reckwitz	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
7b	Merseburg	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
7c	BMHW	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200

Notes

1. Figures indicate the total capacity for refined [blister?] and electrolytic copper.

1a. Shows capacity for smelting mined copper (minern). The increased output of copper is not taken into consideration for [in computing?] the throughput of the blast furnaces, since the copper content of the mined ore is increased by the flotation process.

1c. Beginning with 1952, the electrolysis installation will be enlarged by 50 percent, so that instead of 22,000 tons, 33,000 tons of copper can be produced at Mansfeld.

1e. The copper electrolysis installation at Ilsenburg, with a capacity of 800 tons, was completed on 15 June 1951. In 1951, a total of 7,400 tons of copper can be produced, and from 1952 on, the plant will be able to produce at its full capacity of 9,600 tons.

1g. The number of wirebars cannot be included in the copper production figures, since copper cathodes are merely processed into wirebars.

2. Figures for refined and electrolytic lead are combined.

2a. For the treatment of additional concentrates, a conveyer-belt sintering installation and contact installation will be built at the beginning of 1952, so that, by 1955, Muldenhuetten will be able to process 4,700 tons of lead concentrate.

2b. Lead from scrap is dependent on the total capacity available and on the scrap supply.

2c. Muldenhuetten produces only OHW lead (metallurgical soft lead).

2d. An increase in the processing of concentrates at Halsbrueke is planned; accordingly, the required amount of scrap is included in 2e.

2f. The refining installations will be enlarged to such an extent that, after 1952, 200 tons of OHW lead can be produced; the lead electrolysis installation (2g) will be enlarged after 1953 to produce 3,000 tons of electrolytic lead by 1955.

2h. At Mansfeld, the quantity of lead produced as a by-product increases with the quantity of ore mined. Accordingly, the scrap amounts under 2i are reduced, since the total lead production at Mansfeld is constant.

2k. Mansfeld is to produce OHW lead only, at a constant level of production, during the period 1951 - 1955.

3a. The crude tin quantities quoted are the quantities actually available.

3b. The enlargement of the tin electrolysis installation will be undertaken in 1954, so that, after 1955, 200 tons of electrolytic tin /per year/ will be available.

4. The possible increase in nickel production could not be considered, since the raw material supply situation is not fully clear at this time, and the quantities of nickel to be produced cannot yet be estimated.

4b. Data on purest nickel, which should be entered under 4c, cannot yet be given, since experiments have not yet been completed.

5. By special request of the Planning Commission, 1,000 tons of zinc are to be produced in 1953. It is not yet clear whether this will be metallurgical or electrolytic zinc, since experiments have not yet been completed.

6. By 1953, the quantity will be reduced from 4,200 to 3,000 tons, since it must be assumed that by then the old zinc scrap will be used up. At the same time, the metalworks in Leipzig will be shut down and the zinc smelting installation at BMHW modernized.

7. The smelting capacity will not be increased, since presumably there will be less aluminum scrap available from year to year.

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